

GO

61. *To Go on.* To make attack.
 Bold Cethegus,
 Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
 And prais'd so to daring, as he would
Go on upon the gods. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
62. *To Go on.* To proceed.
 He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to
go on in his story. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 He that defies only that the work of God and religion shall
go on, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument. *Taylor.*
 I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these motions: if
 they *go on*, the only pollice I have dealt with is wool from the
 belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*
 To look upon the soul as *going on* from strength to strength,
 to consider that she is to shine for ever with new accessions of
 glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addis. Spect.*
Go on cheerfully in the glorious course you have under-
 taken. *Addis. Spectator, N^o. 164.*
 Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the begin-
 ning of the disease; but when the expectoration *goes on* suc-
 cessfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppresseth
 it. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 I have already handled some abuses during the late manage-
 ment, and in convenient time shall *go on* with the rest. *Swift.*
 When we had found that design impracticable, we should
 not have *gone on* in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*
 Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with
 such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly
 able to *go on* without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary
 expetives. *Swift.*
 I wish you health to *go on* with that nob'e work. *Eerkier.*
63. *To Go over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another
 party.
 In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings
 don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those
 to whom they *go over*. *Addis. on Italy.*
 Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to
 follow, is now *gone over* to money. *Swift.*
64. *To Go out.* To go upon any expedition.
 You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter
 to *go out* than I. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
65. *To Go out.* To be extinguished.
 Think't thou the fiery fever will *go out*,
 With titles blown from adulation? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Spirit of wine burned till it *goes out* of itself, will burn no
 more. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant
 as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if
 it *goes out* for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Templ.*
 The morning, as mistaken, turns about;
 And all her early fires again *go out*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
 Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame ra-
 ther *go out* than be smothered. *Collier of Friendship.*
 My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
 And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addis. on Cato.*
 And at her felt approach and secret might,
 Art after art *goes out*, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*
66. *To Go through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute.
 Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through* with that
 kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to
 enter into it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 If you can as well *go through* with the statute laws of that
 land, I will think you have not lost all your time there. *Spenser.*
 Kings ought not to suffer their council to *go through* with
 the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but
 take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon, Essay 21.*
 He much feared the earl of Antrim had not steadiness of
 mind enough to *go through* with such an undertaking. *Clarend.*
 The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will
 rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting
 heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to *go through*
 with it. *Saunders's Sermons.*
 The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order
 to *go through* their part of the expence. *Addis. on the War.*
67. *To Go through.* To suffer; to undergo.
 I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common
 good that thou shouldst *go through* this operation. *Arbutnot.*
68. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general no-
 tion is motion or progression.
Go to, interject. Come, come, take the right course. A
 scornful exhortation.
 Go to then, O thou far renowned son
 Of great Apollo; flew thy famous might
 In medicine. *Fair y Queen, b. i. cant. 5. Stan. 43.*
 Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow;
 Let me be clear of thee. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
 My favour is not bought with words like these:
 Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Renew.*
- GO-BY. *n. f.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.
 Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and
 varnish, and give you the *go-by* upon occasion, his master may
 be charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

GOA

- GO-CART. *n. f.* [go and cart.] A machine in which children
 are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push for-
 ward without danger of falling.
 Young children, who are try'd in
 Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
 When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
 Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*
- GOAD. *n. f.* [gab, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which
 oxen are driven forward.
 Oft in his harden'd hand a goad he bears. *Pope.*
To GOAD. v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To prick or drive with a goad.
 2. To incite; to stimulate; to infligate; to drive forward.
 Most dangerous
 Is that temptation, that doth goad us on
 To sin in loving virtue. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*
 Goaded with most sharp occasions,
 Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
 The use of your own virtues. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
 Of all that breathes the various progeny,
 Stung with delight, is goaded on by thee. *Dryden's Lucr.*
- GOAL. *n. f.* [gaule, French, a long pole set up to mark the
 bounds of the race.]
 1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out
 to which racers run.
 As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
 Part curb their fiery steeds, or floun the goal
 With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
 And the slope fun his upward beam
 Shoots against the dusky pole,
 Pacing toward the other goal. *Milton.*
2. The starting post.
 Half thou beheld, when from the goal they start,
 The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
 Rush to the race? *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.
 Our poet has always the goal in his eye, which directs him
 in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes,
 and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct
 him to his end. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*
 Each individual seeks a fev'ral goal;
 But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*
 So man, who here seems principal alone,
 Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
 Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal;
 'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
4. It is sometimes improperly written for goal, or goal.
 GOAR. *n. f.* [gerer, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth
 to strengthen it. *Skinner.*
- GOAT. *n. f.* [gax, Saxon and Scottish.] A ruminant animal
 that feeds a middle species between deer and sheep.
 Gall of goat, and slips of yew. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
 You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their
 paper-mills or bubble-bells upon goats, eagles, or dolphins.
Peasam on Drawing.
 The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
 The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,
 Are trac'd with light; the nursing goat's repaid
 With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid. *Creech.*
- GOATBEARD. *n. f.* [goat and beard.]
 It is a plant with a semihispidulous flower, consisting of many
 half florets: these with the embryos are included in one
 common many-leaved flower-cup, not scaly, but the segments
 are stretched out above the florets: the embryos afterward
 become oblong seeds, inclosed in coats, and have a thick down
 like a beard adhering to them. *Willd.*
- GOATSEED. The same with GOATBEARD, which see.
- GOAT-CHAFER. *n. f.* An insect; a kind of beetle. *Baile.*
- GOATHERD. *n. f.* gax and hys, Saxon, a feeder or tender.
 One whose employment is to tend goats.
 Is not thilk lan e g atherd proude,
 That sits on yender bank,
 Whose straying herd themselves doth throwd
 Among the busshes rank? *Spenser's Pastoral.*
 They first gave the goatherd good contentment, and the
 marquis and his servant chafed the kid about the stack *W. W.*
- GOATMARJORAM. *n. f.* The same with GOATSEED, which see.
- GOATSMILK. *n. f.* [goat and milk]
 After the fever and such like accidents are diminished,
 alies and oatmeal may be necessary. *Wise's Surgery.*
- GOATMILKER. *n. f.* [goat and milker.] A kind of owl
 called from sucking goats. *Baile.*
- GOAT'S RUE. *n. f.* [goat's rue.]
 It hath a perennial root: the leaves grow by pairs, fastened
 to a mid-rib, terminating in an odd lobe: the flower is of the
 papilionaceous kind, consisting of a standard, the wings, and
 the keel: the point becomes a long taper pod, which is filled
 with oblong kidney-shaped seeds. This plant is propagated
 for medicinal use. *Miller.*

GOB

- Goat's rue is a native of Italy, and some parts of Spain,
 where it has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick
 and sudorifick: the Italians eat it raw and boiled, and make a
 kind of tea of it; but with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*
- GOATSKIN. *n. f.* [goat and skin.]
 They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, being
 destitute, afflicted, and tormented. *Hebr. ii. 37.*
 Then fill'd two goatskins, with her hands divine;
 With water one, and one with fable wine. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GOAT'S-THORN. *n. f.* [goat and thorn.]
 It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of which empalement
 arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a bicapular pod
 filled with kidney-shaped seeds: the leaves grow by pairs on a
 middle rib, which always end in a thorn. L'ouricfort says
 the gum aragant, or dragon, is produced in Crete. *Miller.*
- GOAT-TISH. *adj.* [from goat.] Resembling a goat in any
 qualities: as, rankness; lust.
 An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, nian, to lay his
 goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shak. King Lear.*
 The last is notorious for its rascally smell, and tufts not un-
 like the beard of that lecherous animal. *More again! Athelstan.*
- GOB. *n. f.* [gobe, French.] A small quantity. A low word.
 Do't think I have to little wit as to part with such a gob of
 money? *L'Estrange.*
- GOBLET. *n. f.* [gobe, French.] A mouthful; as much as
 can be swallowed at once.
 Therewith the spew'd out of her filthy maw
 A flood of poison, horrible and black,
 Full of great lumps of sth and goblets raw. *Fairy Queen.*
 By devilish policy art thou grown great,
 And, like ambitious syllas, overgorg'd
 With goblets of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shakep. H. VI.*
 The cooks, slicing it into little goblets, prick it on a prog
 of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Saunders's Travels.*
 The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
 Lay stretch'd at length, and floring in his den,
 Belching raw goblets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
 With purple wine and crudl'd gore confus'd. *Addis.*
- To GOBLET. v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow at a mouth-
 ful. A low word.
 Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and goblets up
 both together. *L'Estrange, Fable 4.*
- To GOBBLE. v. a.* [goler, to swallow, old French.] To
 swallow hastily with tumult and noise.
 The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they gobbled
 up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Estr.*
 Of last year's corn in barn great store;
 Fat turkeys gobbling at the door. *Prior.*
 The time too precious now to waste,
 And supper gobbled up in haste,
 Again afresh to cards they run. *Swift.*
- GOBBLER. *n. f.* [from gobble.] One that devours in haste; a
 gormand; a greedy eater.
- GOBETWEEN. *n. f.* [go and between.] One that transacts
 business by running between two parties.
 Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or go-between,
 parted from me: I lay I shall be with her between ten and
 eleven. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- GOBLET. *n. f.* [gobele, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds
 a large draught.
 My figur'd goblets for a dish of wood. *Shakep. Rich. II.*
 We love not loaded boards, and goblets crown'd;
 But free from surfeits our repose is found. *Denham.*
 Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught;
 Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*
- GOBLIN. *n. f.* [French; goblin, which Spenser has once re-
 tained, writing it in three syllables. This word some derive
 from the Githelines, a faction in Italy; so that *esse* and *goblia*
 is Guelph and Githelines, because the children of either party
 were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other: but
 it appears that *esse* is Welsh, and much older than those fac-
 tions. *Eliff O'Sullivan* are *phantoms of the night*, and the Germans
 likewise have long had spirits among them named *Gobolds*,
 from which *gobelin* might be derived.]
1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.
 Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
 Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd;
 Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell? *Shak.*
 To whom the goblin, full of wrath, reply'd,
 Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
 Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender
 mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and goblins,
 or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*
2. A fairy; an elf.
 His son was Elfinel, who overcame
 The wicked goblin in bloody field;
 But Elfant was of most renowned fame,
 Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 Go, charge my goblins that they grind their joints
 With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
 With aged cramps. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

GOD

- Mean time the village rouzes up the fire,
 While well attested, and as well believ'd,
 Heard solemn goes the goblin story round. *Thomson's Winter.*
- GOD. *n. f.* [gob, Saxon, which likewise signifies good. The
 same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations
 through all the Teutonick dialects.]
1. The Supreme Being
 God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him
 in spirit and in truth. *John iv. 24.*
 God above
 Deal between thee and me: for ever now
 I put myself to thy direction. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 The Supreme Being, whom we call God, is necessary, self-
 existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best
 being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be
 esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacr. b. i.*
2. A false god; an idol.
 He that sacrificeth unto any god, save unto the Lord only,
 he shall be utterly destroyed. *Lev. xxii. o.*
 As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods,
 They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre fways
 The freezing North, and Hyperborean seas,
 And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coast,
 Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryd.*
3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.
 Whose end is destruction whose god is their belly. *Phil. iii.*
 I am not Licio,
 Nor a musician as I seem to be;
 But one that scorns to live in this disguise,
 For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
 And makes a god of such a cullion. *Shakespeare.*
- To GOD. v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine
 honours.
 This last old man,
 Loy'd me above the measure of a father;
 Nay, *radled* me, indeed. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- GO-BCHILD. *n. f.* [god and child.] A term of spiritual rela-
 tion; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and prom-
 ised to see educated as a Christian.
- GO-DAUGHTER. *n. f.* [god and daughter.] A girl for whom
 one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.
- GO-DESS. *n. f.* [from god.] A female divinity.
 Hear, nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father! *Shakep.*
 A woman I forswore; but I will prove,
 Thou being a goddess, I forwore not thee:
 My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love. *Shakespeare.*
 I long have waited in the temple nigh,
 Built to the gracious goddess Cleumency;
 But reverence thou the pow'r. *Dryden's Fables.*
 From his seat the goddess born arose,
 And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden's Fables.*
 When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a
 crowd of goddesses, she was distinguished by her graceful sta-
 ture and superior beauty. *Addis. on the Fables, N^o. 1.*
 Modesty withheld the goddess' train. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GO-DESS-LIKE. *adj.* [goddess and like.] Resembling a god-
 dess.
 Then female voices from the shore I heard;
 A maid amidst them goddess-like appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GO-DFATHER. *n. f.* [god and father.] The sponsor at the
 font.
 He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to
 stand godfather to his child. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed
 from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his
 own name the baptismal vow; and that he may more solemn-
 ly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him,
 not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*
- GODHEAD. *n. f.* [from god]
 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature.
 Be content;
 Your low laid son our godhead will uplift. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*
 At the holy mount
 Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne
 Of godhead, fix'd for ever firm and sure,
 The final pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
 So may my godhead be confest,
 So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*
2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.
 Were your godheads to borrow of men, men would forsake
 the gods. *Shakespeare's T. m. of A. ent.*
 Adoring first the geni's of the place,
 The nymphs and native goddesses yet unknown. *Dryl. En.*
- GO-DESS. *adj.* [from god.] Without sense or duty to god;
 atheistical; wicked; irreigious; impious.
 Of these two sorts of men, both goddesses, the one has usually
 no knowledge of God, and the other knows how to perjure
 themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hooker.*
 That goddesses crew
 Rebellious. *Milton's Paradise Lost, v. vi. o.*
 For